



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

sistance in helping toward that readjustment which must soon come to much that is out-of-date in our grade teaching of history.

Work and play in colonial days. By Mary Holbrook MacElroy, State normal school, Oswego, New York. [Everychild's series] (New York: Macmillan company, 1917. 163 p.)

This is a very serviceable little book. It is well adapted to its intended use as supplementary reading for children of the grade schools. The style is clear and suitable, the subjects of the book are well chosen, and the whole is excellently presented. Here a child will get a simple and wholesome account and view of the pioneer children of old New England. The games, playthings, and clothes of the youngsters, their manners, discipline, and tasks, their schooling and books, are all set forth in an intimate and appealing manner. The test of the book is in its use. I have tried it on a group of children of about six to eight years of age, and found that it not only held their attention, but stimulated the asking of questions.

W. T. Root

National governments and the world war. By Frederick A. Ogg, professor of political science in the University of Wisconsin, and Charles A. Beard, director of the bureau of municipal research, New York City. (New York: Macmillan company, 1919. 603 p. \$2.50)

Mr. Ogg and Mr. Beard, who have written extensively-used books on government, were eminently qualified to write a text for use while the struggle was on to "make the world safe for democracy." First, they contrast English, American, and French ideals as embodied in certain well-known state papers and in speeches of statesmen with the mouthings of William II and the constitution of Prussia, where one was "king, by the grace of God." Then follow 150 pages devoted almost entirely to the national government of the United States. This portion includes a chapter on our government in war time which sets forth its varied activities in winning the war. The governments of the allies take up 370 pages. One need not conclude from the small amount of space devoted to "Democracy in Italy" (16 pages) that democracy there is altogether like snakes in Ireland. The authors frankly confess its backward condition, but add that "in thirty years Italy has achieved a record of economic growth and social reform of which any nation may be proud," and speak somewhat optimistically of the future of democracy in that land. Nothing is said about Russia, which was one of the allies down to the close of 1917.

In the 121 pages devoted to the central powers (96 to Germany, 25 to Austria-Hungary) one finds good illustrations of unfree governments.

The people of central Europe realized their condition and began to set their houses in order before the forms of the book under review were closed. With the cessation of the war this part of the book became mainly of historical interest. Whether the war resulted in making that part of the world safe for democracy remains to be seen.

Two final chapters are devoted to "American war aims in relation to government" and "The problem of international government." As the reader reviews our war aims as expressed in President Wilson's famous fourteen points and in his various speeches, which were applauded here and, with a few exceptions, at least quietly acquiesced in abroad, and then turns to the peace treaty he cannot help wondering a little about mental reservations in some parts of the world. In the last chapter the authors have given us a good resumé of the historical developments leading to international government, but as the book closed before the peace conference met they could only suggest and predict. In the light of recent events one is inclined to ask if the league really does rest where they say such a league must rest, "upon a *status quo* which is maintained not simply as was the Concert after 1815, because it is a legal fact and its disturbance would be inconvenient to the rulers, but because it is inherently equitable."

While the authors have been very frank in pointing out the lack of certain elements of political democracy in the governments of the allies, they have given little hint of the profound unrest disturbing these countries, an unrest born of the conviction that political democracy is only a mockery when coupled with an industrial autocracy. It is very doubtful if the United States entered the war to make the world safe for anything except political democracy, but the doom of industrial democracy is sealed. Until the time comes for writing a new book on the new democracy the book under review will help to an understanding of conditions that were in some countries and still are in others.

DAVID Y. THOMAS

German submarine warfare. A study of its methods and spirit, including the crime of the "Lusitania." A record of observations and evidence. By Wesley Frost, United States consul, formerly stationed at Queenstown (New York: D. Appleton and company, 1918. 243 p. \$1.50 net)

Without claiming to be anything more than "a record of observations and evidence" drawn from his official investigations, Mr. Frost's study nevertheless has a very high value. His favorable location as American consul at Queenstown made possible the taking of the detailed testimony of the survivors of between fifty and sixty submarined vessels which carried Americans either as crew or passengers. His own antecedents